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No.

In the Supreme Court of the United States

LAURA MERCIER,

Petitioner,

v.

STATE OF OHIO

Respondent.

On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the Supreme Court of Ohio

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

DAN M. KAHAN
TERRI-LEI O'MALLEY
Yale Law School
Supreme Court Clinic
127 Wall Street
New Haven, CT 06511
(203) 432-4800

CHARLES A. ROTHFELD
Counsel of Record
ANDREW J. PINCUS
Mayer Brown LLP
1909 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 263-3000

JEFFREY A. BURD
King & Myfelt, LLC
9370 Main Street, Suite A1
Cincinnati, Ohio 45242
(513) 793-9950

Counsel for Petitioner

QUESTION PRESENTED

Whether the Fourth Amendment requires probable cause for the search of a purse being worn or held by an automobile passenger.

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OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the Supreme Court of Ohio (App., *infra*, 1a-6a) is reported at 885 N.E.2d 942. The unpublished opinion of the Court of Appeals of Ohio, First Appellate District (App., *infra*, 7a-17a), is available at 2007 WL 1225858. The trial court's order denying the motion to suppress (App., *infra*, 18a) is unreported.

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the Supreme Court of Ohio was entered on April 2, 2008. The jurisdiction of this Court rests on 28 U.S.C. § 1257.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION INVOLVED

The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides:

> The rights of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

STATEMENT

The issue in this case is one that arises frequently. A passenger, wearing or holding a purse, attempts to exit an automobile that is subject to police search. Police officers, who lack any probable cause or articulable suspicion with respect to the passenger or the purse, order the passenger to relinquish possession of the purse and leave it behind in

the car. The officers proceed to search the purse as part of the search of the vehicle.

This case presents the question whether such a suspicionless search of the purse is consistent with the Fourth Amendment. The Ohio Supreme Court, joining one other state supreme court, held below that it is. But as the dissenting Ohio justices recognized, that ruling cannot be reconciled with the decisions of three other state supreme courts, which have found a Fourth Amendment violation under identical circumstances. The ruling also is inconsistent with Justice Breyer's recognition, addressing this very situation, that "[p]urses are special containers" that "are repositories of especially personal items," so that "a woman's purse" when "attached to her person" "might amount to a kind of 'outer clothing' * * * which under the Court's cases would properly receive increased protection." *Wyoming* v. *Houghton*, 526 U.S. 295, 308 (1999) (Breyer, J., concurring). Review by this Court is necessary to resolve this conflict and to provide much needed guidance on the rights of vehicle occupants and the authority of police officers during these routine and frequent encounters.

A. Background

On July 17, 2005, petitioner Laura Mercier was a passenger in a car driven by Charles Hagedorn. App., *infra*, 8a. Minutes before police officers stopped the car, Hagedorn sold marijuana to a police informant. This sale occurred outside of the car and outside of the presence of petitioner, who remained in the car during the transaction. After completing the sale, Hagedorn returned to the car and drove off with petitioner. Police officers stopped the vehicle less than two minutes later. *Ibid.*

Police officers questioned Hagedorn, who voluntarily turned over his remaining supply of marijuana. The officers removed Hagedorn from the vehicle and recovered the buy money and rolling papers upon searching his person. Hagedorn was arrested and placed in a police cruiser. App., *infra*, 8a.

The officers then returned to the car and ordered petitioner, who was holding her purse on her lap, to exit the vehicle. They directed petitioner to leave her purse behind, which she did. App., *infra*, 4a. At the time, police officers did not consider petitioner to be either a suspect in any crime or a security threat. When she left the vehicle, petitioner was not under arrest and was free from suspicion of wrongdoing. *Ibid.*

A police officer proceeded to search petitioner's purse. He found an Advil bottle that contained four Adderall pills, which are a form of amphetamine. The officers then arrested petitioner. App., *infra*, 8a.

B. Proceedings Below

1. Petitioner was charged with drug possession. She moved to suppress the evidence obtained from the search of her purse, arguing that a purse being worn or carried by an automobile passenger may not be searched absent probable cause. The trial court denied the motion to suppress. App., *infra*, 18a. Petitioner then pleaded no contest to the charges. *Id.* at 7a.

The Ohio Court of Appeals upheld the trial court's denial of petitioner's motion to suppress. App., *infra*, 7a-17a. The court relied primarily on *New York* v. *Belton*, 453 U.S. 454 (1981), which permits the search of containers located in the passenger compartment of a vehicle incident to the driver's arrest. Because petitioner was in the vehicle with

her purse at the time Hagedorn was arrested, the court concluded that the *Belton* rule authorized the search of petitioner's purse. App., *infra*, 14a-15a. The court rejected petitioner's argument, based on *Wyoming* v. *Houghton*, that because she was wearing or carrying her purse when she was directed to leave it in the car, the purse was exempt from search absent particularized probable cause to search her person. *Id.* at 16a-17a.

2. The Ohio Supreme Court summarily affirmed by a vote of five-to-two, on the authority of *Houghton*. App., *infra*, 1a.

Justice Lanziger, joined by Justice Pfeifer, dissented. App., *infra*, 1a-6a. The dissenters determined that this case presented circumstances "decidedly different from those of *Houghton*, in which the purse was not in the possession of its owner but was found in the back seat of the vehicle." *Id.* at 4a. Pointing to Justice Breyer's concurring opinion in *Houghton*, the dissenters observed that

> [i]f, as Justice Breyer suggests, a purse that is in the possession of its owner should not be considered a container but instead should be considered an item in which a person has a heightened expectation of privacy, the result mandated by United States Supreme Court precedent is decidedly different from the one the majority reaches today.

Id. at 3a. The dissenters accordingly concluded that a passenger "in possession of a purse, either worn or carried, has a reasonable expectation of privacy in its contents," and "reject[ed] the idea that a purse is nothing more than a simple container, subject to

search at will." *Id.* at 5a-6a. They consequently would have reversed in this case, where petitioner "was not under arrest," "was not suspected of any criminal activity," and did not "pose a threat to officer safety." *Id.* at 6a.

In reaching this conclusion, the dissent observed that the majority's holding that the Fourth Amendment permitted the search of petitioner's purse departed from the conclusions of the highest courts of three other states, which have "held that unless there is an arrest or probable cause sufficient to support a search, a woman's purse in her possession or under her control constitutes part of her person and is not subject to search." App., *infra*, 4a-5a (citing *State* v. *Boyd*, 64 P.3d 419 (Kan. 2003); *State* v. *Tognotti*, 663 N.W.2d 642 (N.D. 2003); *State* v. *Newsom*, 979 P.2d 100 (Idaho 1998)). The dissenters agreed with these other courts and would have held that, absent probable cause specific to the passenger, police officers may not instruct a passenger to leave a purse behind in a vehicle so that it may be searched. They observed that this rule would not hinder law enforcement, as it would permit police officers to search a person who is "subject to lawful arrest" and also to conduct, under *Terry* v. *Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1 (1968), "a minimally intrusive search for weapons to protect their own safety when they have a reasonable apprehension of danger." App., *infra*, 6a.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

This case addresses a question that the Court did not reach in *Wyoming* v. *Houghton*: whether police officers may search a purse worn or carried by a vehicle's passenger as part of a lawful search of that vehicle, in the absence of probable cause to search the passenger or the purse. See 526 U.S. at 308

(Breyer, J., concurring). The state supreme courts are irreconcilably split on whether the Fourth Amendment prohibits the search of a passenger's purse under these circumstances.

This confusion stems from two lines of this Court's precedent. On the one hand, the Court repeatedly has held that an individual's mere presence in a location subject to search – including an automobile – or mere association with a criminal suspect does not, without more, justify a search of the individual's *person*. See *United States* v. *Di Re,* 332 U.S. 581, 586-87 (1948); *Ybarra* v. *Illinois,*444 U. S. 85, 91-92 (1979); *Sibron* v. *New York,* 392 U.S. 40, 62-64 (1968). The Court thus held in *Di Re* that, absent probable cause to search *him*, the search of an automobile passenger's pockets and clothing violated the Fourth Amendment. 332 U.S. at 583, 587. The Court has since consistently reaffirmed "the unique, significantly heightened protection afforded against searches of one's person." *Houghton*, 526 U.S. at 303. On the other hand, the Court also has held that *containers* present in an automobile may be searched incident to a legitimate search of the vehicle, applying that rule in *Houghton* to uphold the search of an unclaimed purse that police officers found on an automobile's rear seat. *Id.* at 304-07.

The question here is whether the search of a purse that is *worn or carried* by a woman is a search of the person that is akin for Fourth Amendment purposes to the search of pockets or a billfold.[1] Con-

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[1] As discussed below, this Court has repeatedly recognized a woman's heightened privacy interest in the contents of her purse. The Court need not address the situation of a man in possession of a purse to resolve this case.

curring in *Houghton*, Justice Breyer concluded that it is. In his view, the dispositive consideration in *Houghton* was "that the container * * * at issue, a woman's purse, was found at a considerable distance from its owner, who did not claim ownership until the officer discovered her identification while looking through it." 526 U.S. at 308. Justice Breyer explained that the rule of *Houghton* should not be construed to permit the search of *any* purse located *anywhere* within in a car. Instead, observing that "[p]urses are special containers" containing "especially personal items," Justice Breyer concluded that a purse that is attached to its owner "amount[s] to a kind of outer clothing which under the Court's cases would properly receive increased protection." *Ibid.*

This authority has left the lower courts in a condition of uncertainty. A majority of the state supreme courts to address the issue have followed Justice Breyer's approach, holding that a purse that is worn or carried by its owner may *not* be searched incident to the search of an automobile in which the owner is a passenger. A minority (including the court below) have rejected that view, holding that a purse being worn by its owner should be treated just like any other container located in the automobile. Because this conflict has been fueled by disagreement over the meaning of this Court's holdings, involves an issue of great practical importance that arises repeatedly across the Nation, implicates fundamental questions about the meaning of a search "of the person," and has led some courts to provide greater Fourth Amendment protection to persons who carry personal items in pockets and billfolds than to women who carry such items in purses, review by this Court is warranted.

I. The Decision Below Deepens An Acknowledged Conflict Among State Courts Of Last Resort On Whether The Search Of A Purse Worn Or Carried By A Passenger As Part Of A Vehicle Search Violates The Fourth Amendment

As numerous courts have recognized, there is a clear split in authority in the state courts on whether the Fourth Amendment permits the search of a purse carried or worn by an automobile passenger who is not herself subject to search. Although the court below held that *Houghton* authorizes this form of search, the majority of state supreme courts to address the issue have held that circumstances such as those here are of a fundamentally different character from those in *Houghton*. The decision below deepens this intractable divide.

1. The majority of state supreme courts to consider the issue presented here follow the concurring opinion in *Houghton* and find the passenger's physical possession of the purse decisive. They conclude that a purse attached to a passenger's person "amount[s] to a kind of 'outer clothing'" deserving of a heightened level of Fourth Amendment protection. 526 U.S. at 308 (Breyer, J., concurring) (citing *Terry* v. *Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1, 24 (1968)). Consistent with this Court's decisions in *Di Re*, *Ybarra*, *Terry*, and *Sibron*, they hold that, absent probable cause or articulable suspicion, a police officer's order that the passenger relinquish the purse and the subsequent search of the purse is an impermissible intrusion on the passenger's person that violates the Fourth Amendment.

In *State* v. *Boyd*, the Kansas Supreme Court unanimously held that where a passenger "in re-

sponse to [an] officer's order to leave her purse in the vehicle, puts the purse down and exits the vehicle, a subsequent search of the purse as part of a search of the vehicle violates the passenger's Fourth Amendment right against unreasonable search and seizure." 64 P.3d 419, 427 (Kan. 2003). Unlike *Houghton*, "where the purse was voluntarily left in the back seat unclaimed," the Kansas court determined that "[t]he heightened privacy interest and expectation" of a passenger in possession of her purse as she attempted to exit the vehicle outweighed the government's interest in conducting the search. *Ibid.* Observing that police could not have searched the passenger's purse had she not been forced to relinquish it upon exiting the vehicle, the court warned that "[t]he protection of the Fourth Amendment cannot be defined at the discretion of a law enforcement officer." *Ibid.* In reaching this conclusion, the court expressly rejected the contrary view of the South Dakota Supreme Court (which reached the same conclusion as the court below in this case). See *id.* at 425.

A unanimous North Dakota Supreme Court has likewise held that "the Fourth Amendment is violated when an officer directs that a purse be left in the vehicle and then proceeds to search the purse incident to the arrest of another passenger in the vehicle." *State* v. *Tognotti*, 663 N.W.2d 642, 650 (N.D. 2003). That court, drawing on Justice Breyer's concurring opinion in *Houghton*, concluded that "a purse is a special personal container and a search of it very nearly involves the same intrusion as the search of the person herself." *Id.* at 649. The court acknowledged that where a passenger voluntarily leaves a purse in the car law enforcement authorities may lawfully search it. But if an officer orders a passen-

ger to leave the purse in the car, the passenger's "Fourth Amendment rights against unreasonable search and seizure would preclude him from searching the purse." *Id.* at 650.

In *State* v. *Newsom*, 979 P.2d 100 (Idaho 1998), the Idaho Supreme Court also unanimously reached the same result. When Newsom, a passenger in a stopped car, began to exit the vehicle with her purse, police officers ordered her to leave the purse in the car and then searched the purse as part of their search of the car. *Id.* at 100-01. The Idaho Supreme Court concluded that the search violated the Fourth Amendment because, "[i]n these circumstances, the passenger's purse was entitled to as much privacy and freedom from search and seizure as the passenger herself." *Id.* at 102. The court held that the search "violated the passenger's right to be free from unreasonable search and seizure." *Id.* at 100, 102.

In addition to these holdings, intermediate appellate courts in several other states have held on essentially identical facts that a police officer may not order a passenger to leave her purse in the car when no probable cause or suspicion exists that would justify a search of the passenger. See, *e.g.*, *State* v. *Tanner*, 915 So. 2d 762, 764 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 2005); *State* v. *Nelson*, 948 P.2d 1314, 1316 (Wash. Ct. App. 1997); *McNeil* v. *State*, 656 So. 2d 1320, 1321 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 1995); *Commonwealth* v. *Stagliano*, 417 A.2d 627, 631 (Pa. Super. Ct. 1979). And two state supreme courts have concluded that the search of a passenger's purse, absent individualized suspicion with respect to the passenger, violates protections afforded by their respective state constitutions. See *State* v. *Parker*, 987 P.2d 73 (Wash. 1999) (reversing three consolidated cases) (police violate the state constitution when they command a

passenger to relinquish a personal item, including a purse or jacket, and leave it in a vehicle to subject it to search); *Commonwealth* v. *Shiflet*, 670 A.2d 128, 131 n.3 (Pa. 1995) (police may not search passenger's purse absent reason to believe the passenger is involved in criminal activity).

2. In contrast, the Ohio Supreme Court here joined the South Dakota Supreme Court in concluding that the Fourth Amendment does not prohibit an officer from ordering a passenger, not under any suspicion, to leave a purse in a vehicle so that it may be searched as part of the search of a vehicle. These courts give dispositive weight to the presence of the purse within the car at the moment the police obtain lawful authority for search; they regard a passenger's physical possession of the purse as irrelevant.

Invoking *Houghton* (App., *infra*, 1a), the court below summarily affirmed a lower court decision holding that "[t]he goals of *Belton* and *Houghton* would be thwarted by allowing a passenger such as Mercier to have the discretion to remove a purse." *Id.* at 16a-17a. As the dissenting Ohio justices noted, and as the majority did not deny, that decision cannot be reconciled with the holdings of the Kansas, North Dakota, and Idaho Supreme Courts.

The Supreme Court of South Dakota, in a 3-2 decision, has also held the Fourth Amendment does not prohibit the type of search at issue here. *State* v. *Steele*, 613 N.W.2d 825 (S.D. 2000). That court concluded that the rule of *Belton* permits an officer to direct a passenger to leave a purse in the car even though no lawful grounds exist to search the passenger. The court rejected the Idaho Supreme Court's contrary holding in *Newsom* as inconsistent with what it regarded as the bright line rule established

in *Belton*. 613 N.W.2d at 829. The South Dakota court reasoned that, since a container "did exist within the vehicle" at the point at which the justification for search of the vehicle was triggered, "*Belton* authorizes the search of that container. [The passenger] may not, by attempting to remove her purse, change the facts present to law enforcement at the time justification for the search was triggered." *Steele*, 613 N.W.2d at 828.

The dissenting justices in *Steele* rejected the majority's reliance on *Belton*. Unlike the passengers in *Belton*, Steele had not been arrested prior to the search of her purse. 613 N.W.2d at 830 (Amundson, J., dissenting). The dissenters chastised the majority for succumbing to the "phantom safety crutch" that the passenger's purse could have contained weapons or contraband. *Id.* at 832. They pointed out that, in all other contexts, the Fourth Amendment requires law enforcement personnel to be able to point to specific, articulable facts to justify the search of a person and her purse, adding that the record in the case before them failed to establish any such facts. *Ibid.* Contrary to the majority and in agreement with other state courts, the dissenters would have held that "[w]here a person maintains control over their personal property, such as Steele did when she attempted to leave the vehicle with her purse * * * a police officer is not allowed to search her person and property." *Ibid.* The majority's rule "blur[s] the constitutional rights of passengers in automobiles and subject[s] them and their property to searches and seizures solely on the basis that they were in the wrong place at the wrong time." *Ibid.*

3. As these conflicts between and within the state supreme courts demonstrate, there is considerable confusion over the Fourth Amendment protec-

tion afforded to a vehicle passenger in possession of a purse. The conflicting decisions on the scope of an automobile passenger's Fourth Amendment protections are not the product of distinguishable factual scenarios. They result from differing answers to the same, straightforward question: When a police officer orders a passenger to relinquish a purse that she is carrying or wearing, is the subsequent search of that purse analogous to a search of any other container found in the car, or is it deserving of the more heightened protection afforded to the passenger's person? The state supreme courts have staked out opposing positions on this fundamental issue of Fourth Amendment law. Review by this Court is necessary to clarify the Fourth Amendment rights of an automobile's occupants.

II. This Case Presents An Issue Of Substantial National Importance

The issue presented here is one of significant practical importance, for several reasons. *First*, as the conflict in the state courts graphically demonstrates, the issue is one that recurs with considerable frequency. The highest courts of seven states have now decided the question under the U.S. or their state Constitutions. The issue also has been addressed by appellate courts in several additional jurisdictions. And the situation presented in all of these cases – that of a passenger carrying a purse, who is not herself under suspicion but is riding in an automobile that is subject to search – is a common occurrence on the Nation's roads and highways that can be expected to arise repeatedly in the future. Until resolved by this Court, the conflict will cause considerable uncertainty in jurisdictions that have not yet addressed the issue and will result in a re-

gime in which an important constitutional question receives different answers in different states.

Second, the search of a purse, like a search of a man's billfold or pockets, implicates fundamentally important privacy interests. As the Court consistently has recognized, "[e]ven a limited search of the outer clothing * * * constitutes a severe, though brief, intrusion upon cherished personal security, and it must surely be an annoying, frightening, and perhaps humiliating experience." *Terry* v. *Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1, 24-25 (1968). It thus is clear that a suspicionless search of a man's pockets would constitute an impermissible search of "outer clothing." *Id.* at 28. The outcome would be no different if the man were the passenger in a car: the existence of probable cause to search a vehicle does not mean that a passenger in the vehicle "loses immunities from search of his person to which he would otherwise be entitled." *Di Re*, 332 U.S. at 587.

Like billfolds or pockets, purses contain personal items that are essential for the day-to-day activities of their owners. As Justice Breyer stated in his concurrence in *Houghton*, "[p]urses are special containers" (526 U.S. at 308); the search "of a closed purse or other bag carried [by a woman] on her person * * * is undoubtedly a severe violation of subjective expectations of privacy." *New Jersey* v. *T.L.O.*, 469 U.S. 325, 337-38 (1985). Items that men typically carry in their pockets – like wallets, cellular telephones, keys, and medication – are characteristically kept by women in a purse, which is "a uniquely gender-based container typically only possessed by women." George M. Dery III, *Improbable Cause: The Court's Purposeful Evasion of a Traditional Fourth Amendment Protection in Wyoming* v. *Houghton*, 50 Case W. Res. L. Rev. 547, 585 (2000). Indeed, sociologist Christena Nip-

pert-Eng, in a study of how individuals understand and achieve privacy, determined that "if anything constitutes an island of privacy in the United States, it is one's wallet and/or purse." Christena Nippert-Eng, *Privacy in the United States: Some Implications for Design*, Intl. J. of Design, Aug. 2007, at 1, 5. The Court accordingly has "disapproved * * * a container-based distinction between a man's pocket and a woman's pocketbook." *Houghton*, 526 U.S. at 310 (Stevens, Souter, Ginsburg, JJ., dissenting).[2]

For this reason, decisions like the one below lead to troubling and perverse results: personal items that men characteristically carry in their pockets or billfolds (like medical prescriptions or telephone numbers) are shielded from discovery in a suspicionless search, while the same items may be discovered when carried by a woman in her purse. The Ohio Supreme Court's rule therefore has consequences that are illogical, arbitrary, and fundamentally inequitable.

Third, the need for certainty is especially important in this area of the law. This Court has stated, in reference to the Fourth Amendment, that "a single, familiar standard is essential to guide police officers, who only have limited time and expertise to reflect on and balance the social and individual inter-

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[2] So far as societal expectations of privacy are concerned, a purse is quite different from other carriers such as knapsacks or briefcases that may contain personal items. Such carriers are usually not worn by passengers in a car; it is common experience that the driver of a car often will place passengers' briefcases, knapsacks, and other larger bags in the trunk or rear seat, but generally will not offer to place a woman's purse in the trunk, just as the driver will not ask a man if he would like to empty the contents of his pockets into the trunk.

ests involved in the specific circumstances they confront." *Dunaway* v. *New York*, 442 U.S. 200, 213 (1979). The disarray in the state courts has prevented law enforcement authorities across the Nation from understanding and adopting a clear set of unchallenged rules regarding the conduct of automobile searches, and the use of conflicting rules in neighboring jurisdictions regarding the search of purses will cause continuing confusion and uncertainty. See Michele D. Schultz, *New York* v. *Belton: A Man's Car is Not His Castle—Fourth Amendment Search and Seizure*, 9 Ohio N.U. L. Rev. 153, 153 (1982) (noting that it is "difficult for a police officer, untrained in interpreting complex court decisions, to determine the scope of his authority"). Resolution of the question presented here accordingly is necessary to help both courts and police officers understand the scope of police authority in this frequently occurring situation.

Fourth, resolution of the question presented here would allow the Court to provide additional guidance on what kinds of law enforcement actions constitute search "of the person," an issue that arises across a range of factual settings.[3] Answering that question is of particular importance because the decision below is in considerable tension with this Court's re-

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[3] For example, courts have often looked to *Houghton* for guidance when considering whether purses or other containers belonging to visitors may be searched as part of a search warrant for the premises. See, e.g., *United States* v. *Vogl*, 7 F. App'x 810 (10th Cir. 2001) (discussing government's argument that, under *Houghton*, "so long as the officers do not conduct a search of property contained in clothing worn by that person, the context, or place, where the property is found no longer matters"); *State* v. *Leiper*, 761 A.2d 458 (N.H. 2000); *State* v. *Reid*, 77 P.3d 1134 (Or. Ct. App. 2003).

peated recognition that searches of outer clothing are impermissible absent probable cause. See *Houghton*, 526 U.S. at 303. It is not at all apparent why law enforcement officials should be permitted to direct a woman who is not suspected of wrongdoing to leave her purse in an automobile to be searched, but may not instruct a passenger to leave his (or her) coat in the vehicle so that its pockets may be searched, or to remove his (or her) wallet from his (or her) pocket so that it may be searched. At best, the rule announced by the Ohio Supreme Court turns on illogical and analytically insupportable distinctions; at worst, it will cause considerable confusion about the scope of permissible searches of the person.

III. The Fourth Amendment Prohibits The Search Of A Purse Worn Or Carried By An Automobile Occupant Absent Probable Cause

The need for review here is especially acute because the decision below is wrong. The Ohio Supreme Court summarily upheld the search of petitioner's purse on the authority of *Houghton*. This was error. *Houghton* addressed the search of a purse "found at a considerable distance from its owner, who did not claim ownership until the officer discovered her identification while looking through it." 526 U.S. at 308 (Breyer, J., concurring). The Court accordingly held in that case that the Fourth Amendment permitted the search of a passenger's purse that had been *unclaimed and voluntarily left behind in the vehicle*. But as Justice Breyer explained, the Fourth Amendment analysis would differ if the passenger were wearing or holding the purse: "I can say that it would matter if a woman's purse, like a man's billfold, were attached to her person." *Ibid.*

The decision of the court below, however, rests on the assumption that these two scenarios are indistinguishable – that a purse worn or held by a passenger is equivalent to any container that is voluntarily left behind in an automobile prior to search. This conclusion is sharply inconsistent with this Court's Fourth Amendment jurisprudence.

1. The Fourth Amendment protects "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures." A warrantless search violates the Fourth Amendment if it is unreasonable. See *United States* v. *Knights*, 534 U.S. 112, 118-19 (2001). "[T]he reasonableness of a search is determined 'by assessing, on the one hand, the degree to which it intrudes upon an individual's privacy and, on the other, the degree to which it is needed for the promotion of legitimate governmental interests.'" *Ibid.* (quoting *Houghton*, 526 U.S. at 300).

The decision in *Houghton* balanced the privacy interests of the passenger with the law enforcement interests of the state and found that, in the circumstances presented there, the scale tipped in favor of the latter. 526 U.S. at 303-07. But in circumstances such as those here, the balance tips the other way. Not only does the person carrying a purse demonstrate a heightened privacy interest, but the state's law enforcement interest is diminished where a passenger wears or carries a purse.

2. On the personal side of the equation, the degree of intrusion upon petitioner's privacy and dignity in this case was extreme. This Court and other courts consistently have recognized the heightened privacy interest an individual has in a purse she is wearing or carrying. As we have noted, the search

"of a closed purse or other bag carried on [one's] person * * * is undoubtedly a severe violation of subjective expectations of privacy." *T.L.O.*, 469 U.S. at 337-38. "[I]ndividuals carry purses or shoulder bags to hold objects they wish to have with them. Containers such as these, while appended to the body, are so closely associated with the person that they are identified with and included within the concept of one's person." *United States* v. *Graham*, 638 F.2d 1111, 1114 (7th Cir. 1981).[4] And it is clear that petitioner, unlike the defendant in *Houghton*, consistently demonstrated concern for the privacy of her purse. When police officers encountered petitioner, she was in possession of her purse, carrying it in her lap. App., *infra*, 3a-4a. She attempted to exit the vehicle with the purse in her possession until the officers prohibited her from doing so.

In light of this heightened interest in privacy, lower courts have acknowledged that purses worn or carried are entitled to the same Fourth Amendment protection as the person of the carrier. See, e.g., *United States* v. *Johnson*, 475 F.2d 977, 979 (D.C. Cir. 1973); *United States* v. *Teller*, 397 F.2d 494, 496-97 (7th Cir. 1968). Indeed, as Justice Breyer observed in *Houhgton*, a purse attached to one's person "amount[s] to a kind of 'outer clothing,' * * * which under this Court's cases would properly receive increased protection." 526 U.S. at 308 (Breyer, J., con-

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[4] Numerous jurisdictions have held that a purse is considered an extension of the person for Fourth Amendment purposes. See, e.g., *Hinkel* v. *Anchorage*, 618 P.2d 1069 (Alaska 1980); *People* v. *Inghamm*, 6 Cal.Rptr.2d 756, 758 (Cal. Ct. App. 1992); *Hawkins* v. *State* 300 S.E.2d 224, 225 (Ga. Ct. App. 1983); *State* v. *Wynne*, 552 N.W.2d 218, 220 (Minn. 1996); *State* v. *Andrews*, 549 N.W.2d 210, 214-17 (Wis. 1996).

curring) (citing *Terry* v. *Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1, 24 (1968)). And "'[e]ven a limited search of the outer clothing * * * constitutes a severe, though brief, intrusion upon cherished personal security, and it must surely be annoying, frightening, and perhaps humiliating experience.'" *Houghton*, 526 U.S. at 303 (quoting *Terry*, 392 U.S. at 24-25). Yet under the Ohio Supreme Court's rule, an individual who keeps her purse sealed, slung over her shoulder, and clutched under her arm must still yield to a police officer's command to relinquish it because she happened to travel in the same car as an individual under suspicion.

3. On the other side of the equation, recognizing the Fourth Amendment protection afforded to a passenger in a vehicle who is wearing a purse does not hinder any significant law enforcement interest. Requiring that an officer refrain from searching a purse in the physical possession of a passenger who is not suspected of wrongdoing and does not present a security threat does not raise practical concerns comparable to those considered in *Houghton*. See 526 U.S. at 305-06 (observing that requiring a police officer to inquire into the ownership of any container voluntarily *left behind* in a vehicle would produce a "bog of litigation * * * involving such questions as whether the officer should have believed a passenger's claim of ownership, [and] whether he should have inferred ownership from various objective factors"). Moreover, because petitioner was carrying her purse, no inquiry into the container's ownership that could have delayed search of the vehicle would have been necessary. And precluding the suspicionless search of a purse in such circumstances would not bar police officers from searching a passenger's purse when there *is* probable cause implicat-

ing the passenger or the purse in wrongdoing, or from conducting a minimal search under *Terry* when there is reasonable apprehension of danger. To the contrary, this approach would simply require police officers to apply the same familiar Fourth Amendment standards to automobile passengers that they employ in all other contexts.

4. Balancing petitioner's heightened expectation of privacy against the attenuated law enforcement interest present in these circumstances, the search of petitioner's purse was unreasonable and hence in violation of the Fourth Amendment. Police officers had no justifiable reason to search petitioner's person. She was not under arrest. She was not viewed as a security threat. And she was free from suspicion of wrongdoing. As an innocent vehicle passenger, petitioner was not subject to search. See *Di Re*, 332 U.S at 593.

Had petitioner been allowed to exit the vehicle with her purse as she attempted to do, there is no doubt that police officers would have lacked authority to search the purse. See *Boyd*, 64 P.3d at 427. The decision of the court below, then, diminished petitioner's Fourth Amendment protections solely because she was present in an automobile. But this Court has repeatedly rejected such a result. "The word 'automobile' is not a talisman in whose presence the Fourth Amendment fades away and disappears." *Coolidge* v. *New Hampshire*, 403 U.S. 443, 461 (1971). Indeed, the "basic, pervasive" and "necessary" character of automobile travel would make any such result intolerable:

> Were the individual subject to unfettered governmental intrusion every time he entered an automobile, the

> security guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment would be seriously circumscribed. As *Terry* v. *Ohio*, *supra*, recognized, people are not shorn of all Fourth Amendment protection when they step from their homes onto the public sidewalks. Nor are they shorn of those interests when they step from the sidewalks into their automobiles.

Delaware v. *Prouse*, 440 U.S. 648, 662-63 (1979). The decision of the Ohio Supreme Court cannot be reconciled with that view.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted.

DAN M. KAHAN
TERRI-LEI O'MALLEY
Yale Law School
Supreme Court Clinic
127 Wall Street
New Haven, CT 06511
(203) 432-4800

CHARLES A. ROTHFELD
Counsel of Record
ANDREW J. PINCUS
Mayer Brown LLP
1909 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 263-3000

JEFFREY A. BURD
King & Myfelt, LLC
9370 Main Street, Suite A1
Cincinnati, Ohio 45242
(513) 793-9950

Counsel for Petitioner

JUNE 2008

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Supreme Court of Ohio

THE STATE OF OHIO, APPELLEE, V. MERCIER, APPELLANT.

Court Of Appeals' Judgment Affirmed On The Authority Of Wyoming V. Houghton.

(No. 2007-0980 — Submitted March 12, 2008 — Decided April 2, 2008.)

Appeal From The Court Of Appeals For Hamilton County,
No. C-060490, 2007-Ohio-2017.

{¶ 1} The judgment of the court of appeals is affirmed on the authority of *Wyoming v. Houghton* (1999), 526 U.S. 295, 119 S.Ct. 1297, 143 L.Ed.2d 408.

MOYER, C.J., and LUNDBERG STRATTON, O'CONNOR, O'DONNELL, and CUPP, JJ., concur.

PFEIFER and LANZINGER, JJ., dissent.

LANZINGER, J., dissenting.

{¶ 2} The majority sees this case as straightforward and easily affirmed without opinion on the basis of *Wyoming v. Houghton* (1999), 526 U.S. 295, 119 S.Ct. 1297, 143 L.Ed.2d 408. However, I believe that significant factual differences exist between the two that prevent such a succinct resolution. Not only have the supreme courts of other states held that *Houghton* is not controlling in circumstances similar

to those before us, but Justice Breyer's concurrence in *Houghton* itself suggests that it does not decisively answer the question before us today.

{¶ 3} In *Houghton*, the United States Supreme Court was presented with the question of whether, when there is probable cause to search an automobile for contraband, police may search a passenger's purse found in the back seat of a vehicle. The court, in a six-to-three decision, held that "police officers with probable cause to search a car may inspect passengers' belongings found in the car that are capable of concealing the object of the search." Id. at 307, 119 S.Ct. 1297, 143 L.Ed.2d 408.

{¶ 4} Unlike in the case before us, in *Houghton*, the purse was found in the back seat of the car and was not, at the time of the stop, directly connected to its owner. Justice Breyer highlighted this point in his concurring opinion, writing that had the purse been carried by, or otherwise attached to, its owner, the result might have been different. He stated that "the container here at issue, a woman's purse, was found at a considerable distance from its owner, who did not claim ownership until the officer discovered her identification while looking through it. Purses are special containers. They are repositories of especially personal items that people generally like to keep with them at all times. So I am tempted to say that a search of a purse involves an intrusion so similar to a search of one's person that the same rule should govern both. However, given this Court's prior cases, I cannot argue that the fact that the container was a purse *automatically* makes a legal difference, for the Court has warned against trying to make that kind of distinction. * * * But I can say that it would matter if a woman's purse, like a man's billfold, were attached to her person. It might then

amount to a kind of 'outer clothing.'" (Emphasis sic.) Id. at 308, 119 S.Ct. 1297, 143 L.Ed.2d 408, quoting *Terry v. Ohio* (1968), 392 U.S. 1, 24, 88 S.Ct. 1868, 20 L.Ed.2d 889 (Breyer, J., concurring).

{¶ 5} If, as Justice Breyer suggests, a purse that is in the possession of its owner should not be considered a container, but instead should be considered an item in which a person has a heightened expectation of privacy, the result mandated by United States Supreme Court precedent is decidedly different from the one the majority reaches today. In *United States v. Di Re* (1948), 332 U.S. 581, 587, 68 S.Ct. 222, 92 L.Ed. 210, the court held that simply being a passenger in a car is not enough to justify a complete search of a person. This principle was reaffirmed in *Houghton*, 526 U.S. at 303, 119 S.Ct. 1297, 143 L.Ed.2d 408.

{¶ 6} Thus, the question that we must answer in this case and the question that the majority fails to address is: Was the search of Laura Mercier's purse more analogous to a search of a container or a search of her person? Based on the facts and circumstances of this case, I would answer that the search of Mercier' s purse constituted an impermissible search of her person.

{¶ 7} Mercier was a passenger in a car driven by Charles Hagedorn when he was stopped by the police. Immediately before the stop, Hagedorn had sold marijuana to a police informant. The sale had occurred outside of the car. After completing the sale and returning to the car, Hagedorn had driven off with Mercier. He was then stopped by the police.

{¶ 8} During the stop, the police recovered rolling papers, the money used by the informant to purchase the drugs, and Hagedorn's remaining supply of mari-

juana, which he voluntarily turned over when the officers told him that they smelled marijuana. After arresting Hagedorn, the police ordered Mercier, who was holding her purse on her lap, to get out of the vehicle and leave her purse behind.

{¶ 9} Although Mercier was ordered out of the vehicle, one of the police officers on the scene testified that he did not consider her to be a suspect in any crime. Nor was she viewed as a security threat, for the officer also testified that he had no memory of patting her down or otherwise checking her for weapons. It is undisputed that when she was ordered out of the vehicle, Mercier was not under arrest, and she was free from suspicion of wrongdoing. Under the holding of *Di Re*, as an innocent vehicle passenger, Mercier was not subject to search. *Di Re*, 332 U.S. at 593, 68 S.Ct. 222, 92 L.Ed. 210. Her purse was in her possession, or would have been but for intervention by the officers. Thus, the facts of this case are decidedly different from those of *Houghton*, in which the purse was not in the possession of its owner but was found in the back seat of the vehicle.

{¶ 10} Although we have not yet considered, in light of *Houghton*, whether a purse when being worn or held constitutes part of the person or is instead a separate container, several other states have addressed this issue. The Kansas Supreme Court, relying in part on Justice Breyer's concurrence in *Houghton*, held that unless there is an arrest or probable cause sufficient to support a search, a woman's purse in her possession or under her control constitutes part of her person and is not subject to search. *State v. Boyd* (2003), 275 Kan. 271, 282, 64 P.3d 419. Similarly, the North Dakota Supreme Court also considered Houghton when it held, "A purse, like a billfold,

is such a personal item that it logically carries for its owner a heightened expectation of privacy, much like the clothing the person is wearing. We are, therefore, persuaded * * * that the Fourth Amendment is violated when an officer directs that a purse be left in the vehicle and then proceeds to search the purse incident to the arrest of another passenger in the vehicle." *State v. Tognotti*, 2003 ND 99, 663 N.W.2d 642, ¶ 20. Additionally, although decided before *Houghton*, *State v. Newsom* (1998), 132 Idaho 698, 700, 979 P.2d 100, held that when police order a passenger to leave a purse in a vehicle so that it may be searched, that search violates the passenger's right to be free from unreasonable search and seizure.

{¶ 11} Despite the fact that a majority of state supreme courts that have considered the issue have held that a person has a heightened expectation of privacy in a purse being carried or worn, that conclusion is not uniform. In a three-to-two decision, the South Dakota Supreme Court held that police may order a woman to leave her purse in a vehicle and that officers have the same authority to search the purse as they would other containers found in the vehicle. *State v. Steele*, 2000 SD 78, 613 N.W.2d 825, ¶ 19. The dissent, however, argued, "To disallow the suppression of this evidence * * * would be to blur the constitutional rights of passengers in automobiles and subject them and their property to searches and seizures solely on the basis that they were in the wrong place at the wrong time." Id. at ¶ 29.

{¶ 12} Rather than accept the view of the South Dakota Supreme Court, I am persuaded that a woman (or man for that matter) in possession of a purse, either worn or carried, has a reasonable expectation of privacy in its contents, and I reject the idea that a purse is nothing more than a simple con-

tainer, subject to search at will. I would hold that unless probable cause exists for an arrest of the person, law enforcement officers may not instruct an innocent passenger to leave a purse behind in a vehicle so that it may be searched.

{¶ 13} This holding would not limit law enforcement officers' ability to search the person, including a purse, subject to lawful arrest. The rule that police may search a person when probable cause for arrest exists remains unchanged. Officers may also still exercise their authority under *Terry v. Ohio* (1968), 392 U.S. 1, 88 S.Ct. 1868, 20 L.Ed.2d 889, to conduct a minimally intrusive search for weapons to protect their own safety when they have a reasonable apprehension of danger.

{¶ 14} In this case, Mercier was not under arrest and was not suspected of any criminal activity. Without any reasonable suspicion that Mercier herself was involved in Hagedorn's criminal activity, the officers did not have probable cause to arrest and search her. Nor did she pose a threat to officer safety, as is highlighted by the fact that the officers could not recall specifically whether she had been frisked or otherwise checked for weapons.

{¶ 15} Our Fourth Amendment jurisprudence is fact-intensive as to the circumstances of reasonableness. Given these facts, I would hold that because the search of her purse violated Mercier's Fourth Amendment rights, any evidence obtained as a result must be suppressed. I therefore dissent and would reverse the judgment of the court of appeals.

PFEIFER, J., concurs in the foregoing opinion.

APPENDIX B

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS
FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT OF OHIO
HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO

STATE OF OHIO,
Plaintiff-Appellee,
vs.
LAURA MERCIER,
Defendant-Appellant.

APPEAL NO. C-060490
TRIAL NO. B-0507049B
DECISION.

Criminal Appeal From: Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas

Judgment Appealed From Is: Affirmed

Date of Judgment Entry on Appeal: April 27, 2007

WINKLER, Judge.

{¶ 1} Defendant-appellant Laura Mercier was indicted for and pleaded not guilty to aggravated drug possession, in violation of R.C. 2925.11(A). She filed a motion to suppress evidence, which the trial court denied. Mercier changed her plea to no contest, and the trial court found her guilty. The court sentenced Mercier to three years' community control, suspended her driver's license for a year, and imposed a $250 fine. Mercier's sentence was stayed pending appeal.

{¶ 2} Mercier's sole assignment of error alleges that the trial cout erred in denying her motion to suppress evidence.

{¶ 3} At the suppression hearing, Madeira Police Lieutenant Chris Zumbiel testified that he had been investigating Charles Hagedorn for drug trafficking. On July 17, 2005, at about 6:40 p.m., Mercier was a passenger in Hagedorn's car. Hagedorn exited from his car, approached the vehicle of a confidential informant, and sold the informant about a half pound of marijuana. Mercier stayed in Hagedorn's car while the sale took place. Hagedorn returned to his car and drove away with Mercier still in the front passenger's seat.

{¶ 4} Police stopped Hagedorn's car approximately one to two minutes after the sale. Lieutenant Zumbiel questioned Hagedorn, who admitted that there was marijuana in his car. Hagedorn opened a middle console and handed Zumbiel marijuana. Police removed Hagedorn from the car and patted him down, recovering the buy money and some rolling papers. Hagedorn was then placed in a police cruiser.

{¶ 5} Zumbiel then approached Mercier and removed her from Hagedorn's car. Zumbiel testified that "at that point [Mercier's] purse was left in the front seat. [Mercier] was placed in another cruiser." Zumbiel searched Mercier's purse. He found an Advil bottle, which he opened. The bottle contained four Adderall pills, a form of amphetamine. Zumbiel arrested Mercier. He read Mercier her *Miranda* rights, which she v aived. Mercier told Zumbiel that a friend had given her the drugs, which she used to help her stay awake.

{¶ 6} Zumbiel testified that Mercier was removed from Hagedorn's car because police were going to seize the vehicle for possible forfeiture. Zumbiel stated that Mercier's purse was searched because police were doing an "impound inventory" of the car, and pursuant to Madeira police procedures "all containers, everything [was to be] searched and inventoried." Zumbiel explained that it was standard written procedure of Madeira police to remove and inventory all items from a vehicle that was going to be impounded.

{¶ 7} Zumbiel also testified that Mercier's purse was searched because police thought there was a possibility that it contained illegal drugs due to Mercier's proximity to Hagedorn's drug deal. In addition, Zumbiel stated that, to ensure the safety of the police officers, he would have searched the purse for a weapon before he returned it to Mercier. Zumbiel testified that he did not remember patting Mercier down. He stated that he typically called for a female officer to pat down female suspects. Zumbiel stated that another officer on the scene could have checked Mercier for weapons. Zumbiel testifed that Mercier was already in a police cruiser when he searched her purse.

{¶ 8} On cross-examination, Zumbiel testified that Mercier was not a suspect when police stopped Hagedorn's car. He also testified that when he approached Hagedorn's car, Mercier had her purse "on her person" and that Mercier left her purse on the front seat only because Zumbiel had asked her to exit from the car and leave the purse behind.

{¶ 9} Mercier argued that because she had her purse sitting on her lap when police stopped Hagedorn's car, it was part of her person, and, therefore,

police had to show probable cause to search it. The state argued that police were justified in searching the purse because it was part of the inventory of the car, they had probable cause to believe that it contained illegal drugs due to Mercier's proximity to Hagedorn's drug sale, and they had the right to search the purse for weapons to ensure their safety.

{¶ 10} On appeal, Mercier raises two issues for our review. She first argues that a purse worn or carried by a passenger in a car cannot be searched if the passenger is not subject to search. She also argues that, even if her purse was subject to a search, police exceeded the permissible scope of the search by opening the Advil bottle.

{¶ 11} In defining the scope of a search incident to an arrest, the United States Supreme Court held in *Chimel v. California*[1] that a police officer making a lawful custodial arrest may search the arrestee and the area within the arrestee's immediate control to ensure that no weapons are present and to prevent the destruction or concealment of evidence. The Court applied the *Chimel* rule to automobile searches in *New York v. Belton*[2] and held that a police officer making a lawful custodial arrest of the driver of an automobile may search the passenger compartment of the car and any containers found there, whether the containers are open or closed. The Court defined "container" as "any object capable of holding another object," including "closed or open glove compartments, consoles, or other receptacles located anywhere within the passenger compartment, as well as luggage, boxes, bags, clothing, and

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[1] (1969), 395 U.S. 752, 89 S.Ct. 2034.

[2] (1981), 453 U.S. 454, 101 S.Ct. 2860.

the like."[3] The purposes of the *Belton* rule are to protect police officers and preserve evidence.[4] The *Belton* Court did not limit the scope of the permissible search to containers that might conceal weapons or evidence. The Court, stating that a "single familiar standard" was "essential to guide police officers," drew a bright-line rule that allows police to search all containers found within the passenger compartment of the vehicle.[5] A search of the entire passenger compartment is justified because it "generally, even if not inevitably" is within the arrestee's immediate control.[6] If the passenger compartment is within the arrestee's reach, so are any containers found there.[7] "The authority to search * * * incident to a lawful custodial arrest, while based upon the need to disarm and discover evidence, does not depend on what a court may later decide was the probability in a particular arrest situation that weapons or evidence would in fact be found[.]"[8] A police officer's actual fear or lack of fear is not to be a consideration in determining whether the search was lawful.[9]

{¶ 12} In *State v. Murrell*,[10] the Ohio Supreme Court adopted the *Belton* rule in addressing the pro-

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[3] See id.

[4] See id.

[5] See id.

[6] See id.

[7] See id.

[8] See id., citing *United States v. Robinson* (1973), 414 U.S. 218, 94 S.Ct. 467

[9] See id.; *State v. Reed*, 7th Dist. No. 05HA575, 2005-Ohio-6791.

[10] 94 Ohio St.3d 489, 2002-Ohio-1483, 764 N.E.2d 986.

tection against unreasonable searches contained in Section 14, Article I of the Ohio Constitution, stating, "The *Belton* court reached a calculated conclusion that a search of the motor vehicle incident to arrest in this situtation is a reasonable one, justified principally by concerns for officer safety and preserving evidence, and the advantages of having a bright-line rule in such situations. * * * Consistent with *Belton*, we hold that when a police officer has made a lawful custodial arrest of the occupant of an automobile, the officer may, as a contemporaneous incident of that arrest, search the passenger compartment of that automobile." Therefore, the protection afforded Mercier in this case against unreasonable searches and seizures found in Section 14, Article I of the Ohio Constitution was coextensive with that found in the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution.[11]

{¶ 13} In *Wyoming v. Houghton*,[12] the United States Supreme Court held that police officers with probable cause to conduct a warrantless search of an automobile for contraband could search a purse left by a passenger on the back seat of the car. Sandra Houghton was a passenger in a car that was stopped by police for speeding and displaying a faulty brake light. The officer saw a hypodermic syringe in the driver's shirt pocket. The driver admitted that he used the the syringe to "take drugs." Based on the driver's admission, the officer searched the car for contraband. The search included Houghton's purse, which was on the back seat of the car. Houghton's

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[11] See id.

[12] (1999), 526 U.S. 295, 119 S.Ct. 1297.

purse contained methamphetamines and drug paraphernalia.

{¶ 14} The *Houghton* Court held that police officers with probable cause to search a car may search a passenger's belongings found in the car that could conceal the object of the search.[13] The Court determined that passengers, as well as drivers, "possess a reduced expectation of privacy" in regard to items that they transport in automobiles.[14] The heightened protection afforded to a passenger against a search of his or her person does not apply to a search of the passenger's personal property found inside an automobile.[15] The important issue is the location of the container within the automobile, not the ownership of the container.[16] The *Houghton* Court reasoned that three factors favored allowing the search of a passenger's belongings: the risk of losing evidence due to the mobility of an automobile, the possibility that a passenger may be engaged with the driver in a common criminal endeavor and have a personal interest in concealing contraband, and the chance that a passenger may become an "unwitting accomplice" to the driver's crime if the driver has sought to hide evidence in a passenger's belongings.[17]

{¶ 15} Justice Breyer stated in his concurring opinion in *Houghton* that it was important that Houghton had left her purse in the back seat of the car, a "considerable distance" away from her, and

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[13] See id.

[14] See id., citing *Cardwell v. Lewis* (1974), 417 U.S. 583, 94 S.Ct. 2464.

[15] See id.

[16] See id.

[17] See id.

that she did not claim ownership of the purse until the officer found her identification inside.[18] Justice Breyer viewed a woman's purse as a "special container" that is a repository "of especially personal items that people generally like to keep with them at all times."[19] If a woman's purse is "attached to her person," Justice Breyer reasoned, it "might then amount to a kind of 'outer clothing'" that would "properly receive increased protection."[20]

{¶ 16} Mercier argues, citing *Houghton*, that because her purse was in her lap when Hagedorn's car was stopped, it was "attached to her person," and, therefore, it could not have been searched in the absence of particularized probable cause to search her person. Mercier argues that there was no probable cause to search her purse because she was not suspected of any criminal activity, and police had no reason to believe that she was armed. Further, Mercier argues that Zumbiel could not have created a right to search her purse by ordering her to leave it in the car.[21]

{¶ 17} In *Belton*, the Court held that when the driver of a car is arrested, the area within his immediate control includes the passenger compartment of the car and any containers found there.[22] The *Belton* Court defined container as "any object capable of

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[18] See id. (Breyer, J., concurring).

[19] See id.

[20] See id.

[21] See *State v. Tognotti* (N.D.2003), 663 N.W.2d 642; *State v. Boyd* (2003), 275 Kan. 271, 64 P.3d 419; *State v. Newsom* (1998), 132 Idaho 693, 979 P.2d 100; *State v. Seitz* (1997), 86 Wash.App. 865, 941 P.2d 5.

[22] See *New York v. Belton*, supra.

holding another object."[23] Mercier's purse, in the front seat of the car and inches away from Hagedorn, fit the *Belton* definition. The purposes of the *Belton* rule are to protect police officers and preserve evidence. If Mercier had been allowed to remove her purse prior to the search of Hagedorn's car, weapons or contraband could have been hidden from police, and the purposes of the *Belton* rule would have been nullified.[24] If the right of police to search a passenger's purse depended upon its location in the car, the bright-line rule that the *Belton* Court sought to establish to "guide police officers" would be blurred.[25] Would police be permitted to search a purse that was on a passenger's lap, over her shoulder, between her feet, on the floor near her feet, hanging from the back of her seat, or in some other location? Answering these fact-specific questions would require "precisely the sort of ad hoc determinations on the part of officers in the field and reviewing courts that *Belton* sought to avoid."[26] We do not believe that a passenger should be able to thwart a search by grabbing her purse and holding it when a car is stopped by police. In our view, the *Belton* rule did not permit Mercier to alter the facts presented to police at the time the search was triggered by attempting to remove her purse.[27]

{¶ 18} In *Houghton*, the Court pointed out that passengers have a reduced expectation of privacy in

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[23] See id.

[24] See *State v. Steele* (S.D.2000), 613 N.W.2d 825.

[25] See id.

[26] See *Thornton v. United States* (2004), 541 U.S. 615, 124 S.Ct. 2127.

[27] See *State v. Steele*, supra.

regard to personal property transported in an automobile. The *Houghton* Court emphasized that the location of the property in the automobile is the important factor and not the ownership of the property. We find no reason to exempt Mercier's purse from this rule. Further, the *Houghton* factors that favor allowing a search of a passenger's belongings—the risk of losing evidence due to the mobility of an automobile, the possibility of a common criminal enterprise involving the driver and his passenger, and the chance that a passenger might become an "unwitting accomplice" to the driver's crime—certainly applied to Mercier's purse. Police knew that Hagedorn had conducted a drug deal, that Mercier had waited in the car during the deal, that Mercier and her purse were in the front seat of the car inches away from Hagedorn just minutes after the deal, and that Hagedorn had more drugs hidden in the car's console. It was not a stretch for police to believe that Mercier's purse might have contained contraband or evidence. As the Ohio Supreme Court pointed out in *State v. Moore*,[28] "marijuana and other narcotics are easily and quickly hidden or destroyed." The goals of *Belton* and *Houghton* would be thwarted by allowing a passenger such as Mercier to have the discretion to remove a purse, a container large enough to hold weapons or contraband, just prior to a search.[29]

{¶ 19} We hold that the search of Mercier's purse was lawful and proper. Because Zumbiel had a legal right to search Mercier's purse, he also had a right to ensure that the purse was not removed from the authorized search area by requesting that she leave the

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[28] 90 Ohio St.3d 47, 2000-Ohio-10, 734 N.E.2d 804.

[29] See id.

purse in the car. Further, we hold that the Advil bottle fell within the *Belton-Houghton* definition of a container that might have held contraband, and, therefore, that Zumbiel was justified in opening it. The assignment of error is overruled, and the judgment of the trial court is affirmed.

Judgment affirmed.

CUNNINGHAM, P.J., and DINKELACKER, J., concur.

RALPH WINKLER, retired, from the First Appellate District, sitting by assignment.

APPENDIX C

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO

State Of Ohio
Plaintiff
vs
Laura E. Mercier
Defendant

Case B05-07049
Judge Burke

Entry Overruling
Motion To Suppress

This cause came on to be heard on the defendant's motion to suppress the evidence.

The Court, after testimony and argument of counsel, finds said motion not to be well taken, and the same is hereby overruled.

To all of which the defendant excepts.